THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN,

THE POWERS NOT DELEGATED TO THE UNITED STATES BY THE CONSTITUTION, NOR PROMISITED BY IT TO THE STATES, ARE RESERVED TO THE STATES RESPECTIVELY. OR TO THE PROPER. - Amendments to the Co

Number 40 of Volume 22.

SALISBURY, N. C., SEPTEMBER 9, 1842.

, sle Number 1,134.

TERMS OF THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

CHAS. F. FISHER, Editor and Proprietor.

The Western Carolinian is published every Friday Moraing, at \$2 per annum in advance-or \$2 50 i paid within three months -otherwise \$3 will invariably be charged. Or No paper will be discontinu except at the Editor's discretion, until all arrearage are paid, if the subscriber is worth the subscription and the failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discon time, at least one Monra before the end of the year abscribed for, will be considered a new engagement, Advertisements conspicuously and correctly ined at \$1 per square -- (of 340 ems, or fifteen lines of this sized type)-for the first insertion, and 25 cent, for each continuance. Court and Judicial advertise ments 25 per cent, higher than the above rates. A deduction of 331 per cent. from the regular prices will made to yearly advertisers. (C) Advertisements nt in for publication, must be marked with the numher of insertions desired, or they will be continued till brbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters addressed to the Editor on business me FREE OF POSTAGE, or they will not be attended to.

JOB PRINTING. STOR AS.

CIECULARS,



PAMPHLETS,

Labels.

SALE.

Neatly and expeditiously executed at this Office.

FOR THE SUB

SCRIBER of firs for sale a fine new ringe and has services florses.

JOHN I. SHAVER. April 22, 1842. tf

SALISBURY FACTORY.

THIS establishment is now in complete operation. The Company are manufacturing

Cotton Yarn, Sheeting, Shirting and Quaburg, of a superior quality, hich they offer to the public at the lowest market nices. Merchants and others who will examine qual-

es, and compare prices, will find it to their inter-purchase J. RHODES BROWNE, Ag't. Salisbury, June 3, 1842.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has opened a Public House, in Mocksville, Davie County, where he is prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers in a tyle which he hepes will prove satisfactory to all who may favor m with their custom. His Stables will be abundantly furnished with ever

His Staties will be abundantly harmsted with every hing necessity in the line of Provender;—hi- Bar well upplied with a variety of liquots.

The charges will be moderate. All rictous and disaderly conduct will be strictly prohibited. Call and 12 me.

E. R. BIRCKHEAD.

LUMBER FOR SALE.

LIERE is a large quantity of Plank, Scantling and other building materials on hand for Sale at Mills of Charles Fisher, on South Yadkin River,— merly Pearson's Mills.

A quantity of choice curled Maple Plank, suitable r making house-furniture of versions kinds.
Any quantity of sawed Shingles can be furnished at very short notice. These Shingles are always made at of heart pine, or yellow poplar,—of a regular size, ad require no jointing, but can be nailed on th ist as they fall from the saw - Price \$3 per 1,000 at the Mill. WILLIAMSON HARRIS, Agt.

Wanted,

THREE or four families to work at the Salisbury
Factory—none but those who can come well recommended for industry, and sobriety, need apply. J. RHODES BROWNE, Ag't. Salisbury, June 3, 1812.

FOR SALE.

I HE Subscriber having determined on removing to the South, wishes to dispose of his valuable Plantion, lying within three miles of Salisbury, on the age road leading to Mr. Locke's bridge and to Lexton. Salem and Raleigh, &c.; it is the same formerly cond by William H. Slaughter, Esq. and it is premed generally well known. The track contains

ay in

N.

260 ACRES. me of which is cleared and under cultivation, and out ten of it first rate meadow land, it is watered by one Creek and two branches which run through a land, an excellent orchard, consisting of a great lety of very choice.

ty of very choice Apple, Peach and Cherry Trees.

There are two dwelling Houses on the tract, the one road is well calculated for a house of entertainsact roas is well calculated for a house of energan-st, it being a large two story building, very con-sient, having all necessary out bouses conveniently anged, and supplied with an excellent spring of fer. The other dwelling house is near the meadow and and a first rate spring, from which it is supplied the water, and a large barn which makes it convenient

or packing away hay 'The above property is pleased; situated, and remarkably health.
The subscriber being anxious to sell will give a barrion, those wishing for firther information can be grataged by calling on the premises, on the subscriber.

JOHN T. BOWLES. Walnut Ridge, Rowan Co., N. C., April 29, 1842.

Blanks For Sale Here.

MISORLLANGOUS.

Opium smoking and Laudanum drinking .- The practice of chewing optum, which prevails to a serious and fatal extent in China, and which it is MR. J. C. CALHOUN, OF SOUTH CAROLINA, fair to presume, is in a considerable measure the cause of the present struggle between Great Bri tain and the "Celestial Empire," has been the theme of more than one work, and is the source, not only of much exquisite enjoyment, but of misery unspeakable. Opium chewing and smoking are not, however, confined to China. There are

confirmed oprum enters or laudanum drinkers, who visit his establishment daily. They are gen treatly speaking abandoned women, who have for the payment of the dules; its requires them treatly speaking abandoned women, who have to be paid in cash, which will add to their burden to be paid in cash, which will add to their burden imbibed the habit in hours of gloom and despon to be paid in cash, which will add to their burden dency; but he states that there are other cases in not less than 4 or 5 per clot. Again: there has dency; but he states that there are other cases a which the needy and on fortunate have become oplored and the needy and on fortunate have become oplored to the needy and on fortunate have become oplored to the state of sickness and pain, and the six of the state per cent. on the case of all specific duties, of their hodily misery, they have found it impossitions the number and the importance of their hodily misery, they have found it impossitions the number and the importance ble to abandon the habit. In some cases these miserable beings are indeed to be pitted. Without opium or laudanem they are wretched, and unable to obtain money to purchase any, their condition is appalling in the extreme.

Our informant assures us that in some cases,

kill four people under ordinary circum-Women with sametimes come into his being deprived of their usual portion of the potion. They will grasp it with the utmost impatience, and swallow it down instantly. Not unfrequently they still more deplorable alternatives have been resort. I shall not deeplorable alternatives have been resort. The habit may be cured, we believe, in most cases. and its effects are sometimes frightful .- Philad.

The Century Plant—A Great Curiosity.—We learn with great pleasure that our enterprising friend, Beroard Doke, has in his possession the largest specimen of the Century Plant, or One flundred Year Flowering Aloe, (Agava Americano) in America. White the report of the rarry of the plant now shooting up its flower stem at the plant now shooting The Century Plant-A Great Curiosity .- We the Patroon's green houses in Albany has been ex-

flowered in America, the first of which, a small ever passed; but it had been in operation too short plant, blossomed on the grounds of Wm. Hamilton, a time to shed much light on the subject. Since Esq., at the Woodlands, where it was visited by then, our experience has been great upwards of 29,000 persons, and the second which We have had periods of considerable duration bots bloomed at Lemon Hail was exhibited in Philadel of increase and reduction of duties, and their effects paid for the benefit of the Philadelphia Orphan's Asylum, to about 35,000 visiters. The present country, which enables us to compare, from authentic hard, which will be examined at the Masonic Hall, thentic public documents, the result. It is most plant, which will be extended a top organized grown trumphantly in layer of reduction, though make by the same gentleman at his conservatories. It under circumstances most adverse to it, and most by the same genterman at his conservatories. It is a superstance is a superstance of the following the same genterman at his conservatories. It is a superstance is death the property of the McMa hou family, and is now in the hands of Mr. Dake.

An opportunity to view the Aloe soldom occurs, and other outheasts sources, that, during this session, shown, from the commercial tables and other outheasts sources, that, during the eight years of high duties, the increase of our country, will not occur again the present century-foreign commerce, and of our tomage, both const Mr. Duke will realize a large sum from the singu-wise and foreign, was almost entirely arrested; lar freek of nature which has brought this plant and that the exports of domestic manufactures ac into perfection. It dies immediate

ship was drifting toward a rock bound coast, where he would mevitably go to pieces. All was conwent ashore, not a dozen souls would be saved .the " Pelham" of the navy. During the gale his station was on the gan deck forward, superintending the paying out of chain cable as the ship kept dragging, and in some way his kid gloves got dir-It should be remarked that with all his top oung officer. During the height of the gale, the chaplain, Mr. S ———, went round the ship, praying here and there for blessings on those who were about to take the great leap into eternity. Approaching Mr. -----, with a serious countenance,

"Can I no any thing for you, Mt. ----, on

"Yes," replied the young officer, without chang-

ely the frigate escaped, but the "turn down my shirt collar" of "Peinam" was a standing expression among his mess mates.

handsome in examining a young lady, a witness in example. Well has the community paid the penal-ty. Yes, much which it now suffers, and has sufrender her testimony contradictory and unavailing lered, and must suffer, are but its bitter iraits. It She however seemed to be calm, and proof against was that which so enormously increased the surpr all trivolous questions put to her. At last, the law- revenue after the extinguishment of the debt in yer, determined to perplex her, said: "Miss" upon 1834; and it was that surplus which mainly ied to

.d L C LT L d C T

On the passage of the Tariff Bill :-delivered in the Senate of the United States, August 5, 1842.

Mr. PRESIDENT: The Tariff Bill of 1828 has, by common consent, been called the bill of about nations; but, as bad as that was, this—all things bundreds of unfortunates in this country, by whom opium, either in small pieces and chewed like to-bacco, or made into laudanum, is sought for with more keepness than the drunkard seeks for his stimules.

A friend who keeps a drug store in the lower part of the city, informs us that there are dozens of confirmed opium enters or landaring driphora. Ference is more time make, about 46. By this difference is more tima made up he cat. Consideration of confirmed opium enters or landaring driphora. considered -is worse. It is, in the first place fave been able to make, cook you considera-ference is more than made up by other consideraof the articles on which they are laid in this b will much more than mate up the difference. To these may be added its irbitrary and oppressive provisions for valuing goods, and collecting dates with the fact that it goes into operation, without four ounces of laudanum are consumed daily, or notice, immediately on its passage, which would fall heavily on the commercial interest; and the stances. Women was continued come into his store trembling in every limb, in ever higher duties it lays on coarse articles of general

It is, in the next place, worse, because if it

one who is familiar with such persons. They have a haggard and we worn appearance; their eyes glow with an unnatural light, while interpretable in this chamber, by its distinguished author, and the present Governor of Massacausetts, then a member of this body—that, it we of the South would call the south of the sout would adhere to the compromise while it was operating tavorably to the manufacturing interest, they would stand by it when it came to operate favorably to us. I pass, also, without dwelling on the fact that it proposes to repeal the provision in the act of distribution, which provides that the act es of plighted faith, should this bill become a has quietly suffered his doubly splendid specimen to pass on to florescence without a comment, comto pass on to the escence without a comment, com-pletely steading a march on our good citizens, who would have overrun his extensive grounds to wit ness this wenderful production of nature. The eet in circumference, is now on a former occasion, expressed my views fully plant which is over so feet in erremanding, is now in full perfection, the flower stem being upwards relation to them. I pass to the objection that, if this of 20 feet in height and covered on every branch with thousands of rich deep yellow blossons. Its appearance is singular, grand, and currous, and will be double experience. When that of 1825 passed, we had but little experience as to the effects of the will, no doubt, excite the astonishment of the whole of the fashion and beauty of our city.

But three specimens of the Agava as yet have rescence is terminated.—Philadelphia Inquirer. from any general convulsion in trade or derangement of the currency. On the same occasion, I tually tell off, although it was a period exemp Licatenant ----, of the Navy, when a passed also showed that the eight years of the reduction midshipman, was something like ten years ago on board of the Constellation frigate. While lying at one of the Azores, a heavy gale came on, and the dustry—agricultural, commercial, navigating, and manufacturing. Our exports of do-nestic p tions, and our toilinage, increased fully a third, and ne would inevitably go to pieces. All was con-sternation on board, and the probability was, if she went ashore, not a dozen souls would be saved.—
the adverse circumstances of an inflated, nestead, This young officer, whether on shore or at sea, was peculiarly neat in his dress, rather foppishly so, peculiarly neat in his dress, rather toppishly so, heart from authentic documents before us, who are we about to do? To pass this bill, and to to

Yes, Senators, we are told by the charman of the Finance Committee, and others who advocate it, that this bill is intended for revenue, and that of 1928 was for protection; and it is on that assurap tion they attempt to discriminate between the two and hope to reconcile the people to this measure. It is, indeed, true that the bill of 1828 was for protection. The treasury was then well replentished, and not an additional dollar was needed to meet the demands of the Government; and, wha made it worse, the public debt was then reduced to a small amount; and what remained wis in a ing a muscle, "won't you be so good as to turn down my shirt collar?" a small amount; and what remained w s in a regular and rapid course of reduction, which would in a few years, entirely extinguish the whole, shen more than half of the revenue would have become surplus. It was under these circumstantes that the bill of 1828, which so greatly increased the duties, was introduced, and became a law-in ac I am on Oath .- A lawyer not over-young or of legislative folly and wickedness almost walter my word you are very pretty." The young lady very promptly replied: "I would return the companion of the currency that felt weat, very promptly replied: "I would return the compliment, sir, if I were not on oath." As may be It was that winch wreeked the currency, oversupposed, the lawyer questioned her no farther.

the old, and as was hoped, exploded system of re-

strictions and prohibitions, under the faise guise

a revenue bill, as I shall next proceed to salev.

procipitated hundreds of thousands from at pri-

to want, and which has done so much my it. W But is this a revenue bill Leman for it. He have, indeed, the word of the the expenditures of tells us it is necessary to however, he gave us the Government; of as word. But I must in but little proof, excel go a step further before he form him that he must not only show that it is can satisfy meet the expenditures of the Govern necessary iso, that those expenditures themselves exact economy has been entorced in every branch, in the collection and disbursement of the revenue; and, above all, that none of the re sources of the Government have been thrown away or surrendered. Has he done all that? Or has he shown that it has been even attempted !— that either he or his party have made any system. and or serious effort to redeem the pledge, so often and solemnly given before the election, that the expenditures should be greatly reduced below what they then were, and be brought down to seventeen, sixteen, and even as low as thirteen millions of dollars annually? Has not their course been did and upporters. And on what go rectiy the reverse, since they came into power? ask it? It is on that of protection unificons? And has not all this been done, under circumstances well calculated to excite suspicion that the real design was to create a necessity for duties, with the express view of affording protec-tion to manufactures? Have they not, indeed, told us, again and again, through their great head and organ, that the two great and indispensable measures to relieve the country from existing em parrassments were a prot ctive tariff, and a Na trougl Bank? and is it, then, uncharitable to assert

design of passing this bill to passed only we be passed -under the guised revenue? But, it it were admitter that the amount it proposes to raise is necessary to meet the expenditures tution, or to be entore tection, the most show that the duties it proposes open, oppressive and indetensible. How, then are had on revenue, and not on protective princi-He must show that the duties it prop

that the expenditures, so far from being necessary

ive been ruised to what pey are, with the

only way it could

to the just and economical wants i

duties for revenue and protection. They are as exposite as light and darkness. The one is friend, by, and the other hostile, to the importation of the article on which they may be imposed. Revenue this they call protection. Protection, indeed! seeks not to exclude or dinnaish the amount im Call it tribute, levy, exaction, monopoly, ported; on the contrary, if that should be the or, if these be too narsh, call it chartly, a sult, it neither designed nor desired it. While aid-anything rather than protection, with which it it takes, it patronizes; and patronizes, that it may has not a feature in common. take more. It is the reverse, in every respect, with protection. It seeks, directly, exclusion or dimination. It is the desired result; and, it it fails in that, it fails in that, it fails in its object. But, although so mostile in character, they are intimately blended in plactice. Every duty imposed on an article manufactured in the country, it it be not raised to the principles of justice or equity to grant it? But suppose that to be overcome, I ask, are you prepared to adopt as a principle, that, whonever any branch of industry is suffering from depressed prices, it is your duty to call on all others to assist with protection. It seeks, directly, exclusion or point of prohibition, will give some revenue; and withstanding they are so blended in practice, plain and intelligible rules may be trid down, by which the one may be so distinguished from the other, as the one may be so distinguished from the other, as what would that differ, in effect, from the agrariance what would that differ, in effect, from the agrariance with a solution of what is asked, and what would recome a distance of the solution of what is asked, and what would recome? And in what would that differ, in effect, from the agrariance of the solution of the sol never to be confounded. To make a duty a revenue, and not a protective duty, it is indispensable, in the first place, that it should be necessary to meet the expenditures of the Government; and, in the next that the expenditures themselves should be necessary for the support of the Government, without the deficit being caused intentionally, to the date extend the expenditures of other than the right of demanding assistance from the rest of the date extends the expenditure of other than the right of demanding assistance from the rest of the date extends the expenditure of other than the right of demanding assistance from the rest of the date extends the expenditure of other than the expenditure of other than the expenditure of the expension of the expensi raise the duty, ethier by a surrender of other sources of revenue, or by neglect or weste. In neither case as has been stated, would the duty be for revenue. It must, in addition, never be so high as to prohibit the importation of the article:

But, suppose all these difficulties surmounted;

called the maximum point of revenue-that is, a point not. The lower is the revenue rate, and the higher protective; and all the intermediate is purely It follows, that all duties not laid strictly for revenue, are purely protective, whether called incidental or vier,] between incidental and accidental protection, its not less true and philosophical turn striking.—
The latter is the only protection compatible with the principles on which duties for revenue are what has been done? Those who have asked for aid, have been permitted to fix the amount, accordance with the principles of the principles of which duties for revenue are what has been done? Those who have asked for aid, have been permitted to fix the amount, accordance with the principles of the

from some of the duties amount to prohibition stons necessary for extorting the amount has been admitted by the chairman. To those he promptest manner. Government is to

by reading the catalogue. That a large portion of the duties on the protected articles exceed the maximum point of revenue, will not be denied; and that there are few or none imposed on protected articles, on which an equal revenue might not be raised at a lower rate of duty, will be admitted -As, then, every feature of this bill is stamped with of se word. But I must in protection, it is as much a bill for protection as that of 1823. Wherein, then, does it differ? In must not only show that it is this: that went openly, boldly, and manfally for protection; and this assumes the guise of revenue. That carried the drawn dagger in its band; and ment, beary. He must show that retrenchment this conceals it in its bosom. That imposed the are sonomy have done their full work; that all burden of protection—a burden admitted to be un-9fless expenditures have been lopped off; that just, anequal, and oppressive, but it was the only xact economy has been entorced in every branch, burden; but this superaids the weight of its false guise—a heavy debt, extravagant expenditures, the loss of public lands, and the pros ration of public credit, with the intent of concealing its purpose. And this, too, may be added to the objections, which make it worse than its predecessor in abomination.

I am, Senators, now brought to the important

question, why should such a bili pass? for it, and on what ground? It comes for I shall show, in the sequel, that there are other and more powerful interests among its advocates It is on that of protection. Protection Have they not surreadered one of the two great against what? Against violence, oppression, or sources of revenue—the public lands; raised the fraud? It so, Government is bound to afford it, if sources of revenue—the public that, it is to more within the sphere of its powers, cost what twenty seven annually; and increased the public debt from five and a half to more than twenty instituted; and if it fails in that, it fails in the nighest point of daty. No; it is against neither vio-lence, oper-ssion, nor fraud. Phere is no com-plaint of being disturbed in property or plaint of being disturbed in property or pursuits, or of being defrauded out of the proceeds of indusry. Against what, then, is protection asked? It is against low prices. The manufacturers complain that they cannot afford to carry on thour pursuits at prices as low as at present; and that, un can get higher, they must give up manufacturing. The evil, then, is low prices; and what they ask of Government is to give them higher. But now do they ask it to be done? Do they ask Government to connect these wife man way wast. ment to compel those who may want to purchase to give them higher! No; that would be a hard task, and not a little odious; difficult to be d on the principles of equity, j succ, or the Consti-tution, or to be entorced, if it could be. Do they poses to raise is necessary to meet the expenditures of the Government and that the expenditures ask that a tax should be taid on the rest of the count themselves were necessary,—the chairman must still go one sep further, to make good his assertion that yes is a bill for revenue, and not for propagation that yes is a bill for revenue, and not for propagation that yes is a bill for revenue, and not for propagation that yes is a bill for revenue, and not for propagation that yes is a bill for revenue, and not for propagation to be entorced, if it could be. Do they ask that a tax should be taid on the rest of the count must be a six that a tax should be taid on the rest of the count must be a six that a tax should be taid on the rest of the count must be a six that a tax should be taid on the rest of the count must be a six that a tax should be taid on the rest of the count must be a six that a tax should be taid on the rest of the count must be a six that a tax should be taid on the rest of the count must be a six that a tax should be taid on the rest of the count must be taken to be a six that a tax should be taid on the rest of the count must be taken to be a six that a tax should be taken to the count must be taken to be a six that a tax should tition, by the imposition of taxes on the produc No two things, Senators, are more different than others, so as to give them the exclusion of the Call at tribute, levy, exaction, monopoly, plunder;

Considered in this milder light, where, Senators, point of prombition, will give some revenue; and prices, it is your duty to call on all others to assist a carry one and for revenue, he it exerted. But, not bottom of what is asked; and what would it bo, if To make a duty a revaluation of property, which you, on the opposite side

that would be utterly incompatible with the object on revenue. But there are other less obvious, though on no principle of justice, equity, or reason, can not less important rules, by which they may be be violated—and that is, to ascertain, from careful and cautious examination, whether, in fact, it be On all articles on which duties can be imposed, needed by the party asking; and, if it be, whether there is a point in the rate of duties which may be called the maximum point of revenue-that is, a point in. Now, I ask whether any such examination at which the greatest amount of revenue would has been made! Has the Finance Committee, be raised. If it be elevated above that, the impor-tation of the article would fall off more rapidly than the du y would be raised; and, if depressed below it, been referred, or any member of the majority who the reverse effect would follow: that is, the duty supports this bill, made an impartial or careful exwould decrease more rapidly than the importation in order to ascertain whether they who ould increase. If the duty be raised above that ask aid can carry on their manufactures without point, it is manifest that all the intermediate space inguer prices! Or, have they given themselves sen the arximum point and that to which it the least trouble to ascertain whether the other any be raised, would be purely protective, and not at all for revenue. Another rule remains to be them higher? Will any one pretend that he has? I can say, as to the interest with which I am indinore important tain the preceding, as far as the point under consideration is involved. It results from the facts stated, that any given amount of ence, (and fearlessly appeal to every planter in the daty, other than the maximum, may be collected chamber to confirm my statement,) that the great on any article, by two distinct rates of duty—the cotton growing interest cannot afford to give higher one above the maximum point, and the other below prices for its supplies. As much as the manufacturing interest is embarrissed, it is not more so than the cotton growing interest; and as modera o protective, whatever it be called, and involves, to as may be the profit of the one, it cannot be more as if raised so high as to execute importation totally. represent the other great agricultural staples-I navigating, the commercial, and, Snany, the great ence the distriction taken by the Senator mechanical and hunderest interests -it they have from Arkansas immediately on my left, [Mr. Sz. been asked whether they can afford to give higher view.] between incidental and accidental protection, prices for their supplies? And, if so, what was

This fall, regarded as a revenue bill, cannot with ing to their own cupidity; and this bull has fixed stand the test of any one of these rules. That it the assessment on the other interest of the commuannot as to the two first, has already been shown. nity, without consulting them, with all the providunts, a long list of others might be added. I from its night appointed duty, and become the agent lave in my drawer an enumeration of many of them, of a portion of the community to extert, under the during the drawer and experienced merguine of protection, tribute from the rest of the chont; but I will not occupy the time of the Senate community; and thus detent the end of its institu-

which is asked to be excluded, is mong them, home and foreign industry; and he who reign. what is asked, is held up as a frient to fore, and the enemy to home industry, and is regarded in favor, as against other countries, and the enemy to home industry, and is regarded in favor of the manufacturing portion of the as very little short of being a traitor to his country. It take assue on the fact. I dony that there is, or can be, any competition between hone and foreign companies of the manufacturing region, ac currency from corresponding expansion of the real competition, in all cases, is, and must be, between one branch of home industry and another.

To make good the position taken, I rely on a simple fact, which now much like the prices there? and whitsion, but that of raising pie fact, which now much like the fact. real competition, in all cases, is, and must be, we tween one branch of home industry and another, the effects of such of linext ask, want tween one branch of home industry and another, the effects of such of linext ask, want tween one branch of home industry and another. To make good the position taken, I rely on a simplicity of the expense of manufacturbat, but of increasing the expense of manufacturbat, but of increasing the expense of manufacturbat, but of increasing no import trade; and that to cut off the exports, is imported article, with the addition that of the to cut off the imports. It is, then, not the imports, when the importations will again comple duty, but the exports which are exchanged for them, an additional duty be demanded and without which they would not be introduced at. This inevitable result would

The real competition, then, is with that industry which produces the articles for export, and which imported; and what, in truth, is asked, is, that this cheaper process of supplying the market should be taxed, by imposing high duties on the importation of the articles received in exchange for those exported, in order to give the dearer a monopoly, so that it may sell its products for higher prices. It is, in fact, a warfare on the part of manufacturing industry, and those which are as sociated with it, against the export industry of the community, and those associated with r. Now, I ask, what is that export industry? What is the amount produced? by whom produced? and the number of persons connected with it, compared with those who ask a monopoly against it?

The annual domestic exports of the country may be put down, even in the present embarrase ed condition of the country, at \$110,000,000, valued at our own ports. It is drawn from the for est, the ocean, and the soil, except about ten mil-lions of domestic manufactures, and is the product of that vast mass of industry engaged in the variss, the fisheries ous branches of the lumber houn in raising grain and stock, producing the great agricultural staples, rice, cotton, and tobacco; in purchasing and shipping abroad these various products, and exchanging and bringing home, in return, the products of other countries, with all the associated industry necessary to keep this vast machinery in motion -the ship builder, the sailor, and the hundreds of thousands of mechanics, in cluding manufacturers themselves, and others, who various necessary supplies for that our great commercial cities, and numerous ships, whiten the ocean, are but a small part. A careful examination of the returns of the statistics accompanying the census, would aff rd a probable

drawn; such the variety and magnitude of its If a lamports be prohibited, all expirts must coase; branches; and such the proportion in numbers and if a given amount of imports only be admitted, which those who are employed in it, directly and the exports must finally sink down to the same indirectly, bears to those who are, in like manner, amount. For like reason, it such high duties be employed in minufactoring industry. It is this imposed that only a limited amount can be imported was and various amount of industry employed at with profit, (which is the case in question,) the home, and drawing from the forest, the water, and exports must, in like intener, sink down to the soil, as it were by creation, this immense surplus wealth, to be sent abroad, and exchanged for the effect of another and powerful cause intomately productions of the rest of the globe, that is stig-ized as foreign industry! And it is that, Sena s, which you are now called on to tax, by impo sing the high duties proposed in this bill on the articles imported in exchange, in order to exclude tomers there to buy from us, depends, in a them, in whole or part, for the supposed benefit of measure, on their capacity of selling to a very minor interest, which chooses to regard itself impair the one, is to impair the other. The as exclusively emitted to your protection and favor. operation of the two causes would be highly Are you prepared to respond favorably to the cath, verse to the export industry of the country. If it by voting for this bill! Waiving the high questions of justice and constitutional power, I propose to it would arrest, or greatly retard, their increase, expediency; and, for that purpose, the operation of these high protective duties—tracing, first, their branches of business were trrested in their growth effects on the manufacturing interest intended to be under the protective tariffs of 1824 atd 1828, and against which they are directed.

of my subject, that I am no enemy to the manufaction during the present session turing interest. On the contrary, few regard them. But the loss would not be limit with greater favor, or place a higher estimate on off of the quantity of the exports. There would their importance, than myself. According to my be a falling off of price, as well as quantity. The conception, the great advance made in the arts by chemical inventions and discov mechanical and ries, to the last three or four genera ions, has done from abroad, as has been stated, to purchase at more for civilization, and the elevation of the human race, than all other causes combined in the abroad. This, together with the diminished ca same period. With this impression, I behold with pleasure the progress of the arts in every depart of bringing about a higher state of with all the accompanying blessings, physical, po Both causes combined -the falling off of quantity not to them, nor to the liti al, and moral. mistaken and permicious means of bettering their would be followed by another and more powers condition, by what is called the protective system. cause of their impoverishment—that they

protective duties proposed by the bill, I shall sup their diminished means, to purchase their supp pose all the grounds assumed by its advocates to be whether imported or manufactured at home, than true; that the low prices complained of are caused what they could have got them for abroad by the imports received in exchange for exports; that the effect would be to increase prices but 25 that the imports have, to a great extent, taken pos-session of the market; and that the imposition of and twenty five cents, where otherwise, one dollar high duties proposed on the imports would exclude would have been suincient. The joint effects of the all to be as stated, because it is the supposition most rest is predominant, and an expansion of the cur

According, then, to the supposition, the first curtailment of expenses; and, if the system be adm effect of these high protective duties would to exclude the imported articles, against which Art. Calhoun's speech on the assumption of the casted, either entirely, or to a great extent. debts of the states.

of emptying field of another.

community into the has been devised a scheme of the articles against which the protective duties oppressive, for wis of one portion of the are proposed to be laid ? The answer is clear The not be found; and few other, however unjust portion of the exports, which would have been exsuch, as that under consider. The reasons could changed for thom, most then return in the unpro-one of the most placether, is, that so prolific of tected and free articles; and, among the latter, specie, in order to purchase from the manufacturer The competition is represented to reign would have been purchased abroad. And was what is asked, is held up as a frient to fore, would be the effect of that, but to turn the exchange

ows, if there be no export trade, there will be producing so high, as to be equise the cost of import trade; and that to cut off the exports, is imported article, with the addition that of the

This inevitable result would be accelerated all, that causes, in reality, the competition. It two causes, The effect of the duty in preventifi, matters not now low the wages of other countries importation would cause a failing off of the demand may be, and how cheap their productions, if we abread, and a consequent falling of, temporarily, have no exports, they cannot compete with ours. of price there. The extent would depend on the extent of the falling off, compared with the general demand for the article; and, of course, would be purchases them, and carries them abroad, and greater in some articles, and less in others. All brings back the imported articles in exchange for would be more or less affected; but none to an them; and the real complaint is, that those so extent so great as was insisted on by the chairman employed can farmsh the market cheaper than and other advocates of the system, the other day. and other advocates of the system, the other day, those can who manufacture article similar with the in the discussion of the duty on cotton bagging but still sufficient, in most cases, to be sensi I say temporarily; for the great laws which regu late and equal-ze prices would, in time, cause, in ture, a corresponding falling off in the production of the article, proportional to the failing off of the

> But another and more powerful cause would be put in operation at home, which would tend still more to shorten the periods between the demand for protection. The st nulus caused by the expansion of the currency, and increased demand and prices consequent on the exclusion of the article from abroad, would tempt numerous adventurers to rush into the business, often without experience or cap tal; and the increased production, in consequence, thrown into the market, would greatly accelerate the period of renewed distress and embarrassment, and demand for additional protection.

> The history of the system fully illustrates the operation of these causes, and the truth of the conclusion draw. from them. Every protective Fariff that Congres has ever laid, has disappointed the hopes of its advocages; and has been followed, at short intervals, by a lemand for higher dates, as I have shown on a forme-occasion." The cry has been protection after prection: one bottle after another, and each succeed. after another, and each succeeding one more ca pacious than the preceding. Rejection but increases the demand, till the whole ben one universal explosion, such as that from which the country is now struggling to escape.

Such are the effects of the system on the interest purpose. It is difficult to estimate with precision in favor of which these high protective duties are the number employed, directly or indirectly, in laid; and I shall now proceed to trace them on the the number employed, directly or indirectly, in laid; and I shall now proceed to trace them on the keeping in motion this vast machinery, of which great export interest, against which they are laid. I start at the same point -the exclusion, in part or whole, of the importation of the articles again which they are laid-their very object, as I have stated; and which, if not effected, the wable must estimate; and, on the faith of such examination, fail. The necessary consequence of the falling of cathode is and, on the tails of such extinuation, had. The necessary consequence of the falling of of the exports, must be ultimately, the falling of the exports. They are mutually dependent on fine, with the associated industry necessary to each other. It is admitted that the amount of the fornish them with supplies, in the proportion at least of ten to one. It is probably much greater.

Such is the export in lustry of the country; such be equal, or nearly so; but it is no less certain its amount; such the sources from which it is that the imports limit, in like manner, the exports.

This falling off of the imports would necessarily cause a falling off of the demand in the market abroad for the exports. The capacity of our cus. and with it, the commerce, the navigati enefited; and afterwards on the export interest, received such a mighty impulse from the reduction of duties under the compromise act, as shown from And here let me say, before I eater on this part the commercial tables, exhibited on a former occa-

But the loss would not be limited to the falling effects of these high protective duties, by prevent ing imports, would be, to cause a drain o home the supplies which before had been obtain pacity of our foreign customers to buy, as just ex plained, would tend to cause a fall in the price of ment, and to k to them, mainly, as the great means the articles exported, which would be more or less civilization, considerable on each, according to circumstances. and price-would proportionably diminish t manufacturing interest, I object; but to what I means of those directly and indirectly engaged in behave to be the unjust, the unconstitutional, the the great export business of the country; which In tracing what would be the effects of the high have to give a higher price-more money, out of them either wholly, or to a great extent; and that whole would be the diminution of means, and a the market, in consequence, would be relieved, and contraction of the currency and falling oil of prices be followed by the rise of price desired. I assume in the portion of the Union where the export inteto those who ask for high duties, and the rency, and increase of price in that where the one on which they rely to make out their case. It manufacturing interest is, as has been explained. The consequence would be, to compel the suffering interest, having no other object in view but truth.

* Mr. Calhoun's speech on the assumption of the

+ Mr. Calhoun's speech on Mr. Clay's resolutions.

orts, and the one with which I am the best ac

When the cultivation of cotton is profitable, those negaged in it devote their attention almost exclu-sively to it, and rely on the proceeds of their crop to purchase almost every article of supply, except bread; and many even that, to a great extent.— But, when it ceases to be profitable, from high pro uses, they curtail their xpenses, and fall back on their own resource with which they abound to supply their wants. Household industry revives; and strong, substantial clothing is manufactured from cotton and wool, for their families and domestics. In addition to cotton, corn and other grains are cultivated in sufficient abundance, not only for bread, but for the rearing of stock of various descriptions—hogs, horses, males, cattle, and shee,. The effect of all this is to diminish greatly the consumption of the manufactured articles, whether imported, or made dether portions of the Union; and still, in a greater lower the prichase of meat, grain, and still, in a greater lower the prichase of meat, grain, and stock, fall the cotton grain of the South and the meathers. ring region gion of the ring region to the North on one side, and, on the other, the great roys for and stock region of the West. But the except on ot end there. The West—the great and the the stock region of the the great and the the stock region of the the the great and the the stock region of t West -the great and tople valley of the Mississip pi-draws its means of pir hasing from the manu facturing region al, nost exclusively from the cotton; falling off of its rade with that region is followed by a corresponding filling off in that with the manufacturing. The end is, that this scheme of compelling others to give higher prices than they can afford, terminates, as it regards this great branch of industry, in the impoverishment of cus-tomers, and loss of the trade of two great sections of the Union. It is thus, Senators, that every act of folly or vice (through the principle of retributive justice, so deeply seated by an all wise Providence in the political and snoral world) is sure at last to on its authors.

What is said of cotton, is equally applied every other branch of industry connected directly or indirectly with the great expert industry of the country. This bill would affect them all alike; cause them to sell less, get less, and give more for what they buy, and to fall back on their own re ources for supplies; or abandon their pursuits, to be followed, finally, by impoverishment and loss of custom to those with whom it originates. The whole tendency of the measure is to isolate country from country, State from State, neighborhood from neighborhood, and family from family, with dimin ished means and increasing poverty as the circle contracts. The consummation of the system to use an illustration no less true than striking of a ceased friend, s is Robinson Crusoe in goat

Such would be the effects of the proposed high protective duties, both on the interest in lavor of which, and that against which they are intended even on the supposition that the evil is such as the advocates of this suppose. But such is not the case. The present emberrassment of the manufacturing interest is not caused by the fact, as supposed, that meanted articles have taken possessing of the ker, almost to the exclusion of the domestic. berwise. Of the whole amount, in value of the article proposed to be protected by this bill, ar but a small proportion to the do The chairman of the Co mmittee on Manstures [Mr. Smm Ns] estimates the former a \$15 300 000, and the latter at \$100,000,000; that is, about one to mine. This estimate is based on the census of 1840. It is probably less now than then, in consequence of the increase of the manu-factures since, and the falling off of the imports. I venture nothing in saying that, at no former per riod of our history, has the disproportion been s great between these, or the competition so decided against the imported articles. If further and even more decided proof be required, it will be ound in the state of the exchange. It is now 31 er cent, in favor of New York against Liverpool; thich is proof conclusive that our exports, after neeting our engagements abroad, are more than to supply the demands of the country for ported articles, even at the comparatively ares of duty for the last year; so much so, that is more profitable to import money than goods. Is prost of the fact, I see it stated that one of the banks of New York has given orders to import a clarge amount of specie on speculation. It is in such a state of things, and ast such as that supposed, that it is proposed to lay these high protective duties; and the question is, how will they work

imported articles, and still more strongly turn the exchange in our favor, and thereby give a local and artificial expansion to the currency in the manuacturing region, and a temporary branch of industry, is probable; but there is no inzurd in saying that it would be fleeting, beyond what has been usual from the same cause, and would be succeeded more speedily, and to u greater extent, by the falling off of the home market, hough the operation of causes already evaluated. result, in a few words, would be a greater and more suiden reaction; to be followed by a more sudden and more extensive loss of the home market; so that, whatever might be gained by the exclusion of foreign articles, would be far out-weigned by the loss of it. What else would follow, I will not attempt to anticipate. It would be the first time that a high protective tariff has ever been adopted under similar circumstances; and it would be deficalt, without the aid of experience, in a case so unprecedented, and on a subject so complicated. es emsequences with anything like precision or certainty.

The advocates of the protective, or rather the rolubitory system, (for that is the more appropriite anine) have been led into error, from not dis tinguishing between the situation of our country and that of England. That country has risen to great power and wealth, and they attribute it to er prohibitor; policy -- averlooking the great ad vantages of her position; her greater freedom and security, compared to the rest of Europe; and orgetting that other European countries, and Spai system; still it would furnish no proof that its us great advantage in the greatest and most effects would be the same with us. is, in many respects, strikingly different from hers; and, among others, in the important particular, as it affects the point under consideration, that she never had but few raw materials to export, and they of no great value: cont and salt now, and wool formerly; while our country has numerou-

. Hop. Warren R. Bavis.

continued, to the abandonment of pursuits that no longer afford remainerating profits.

I aext propose to consider what must be the consequence of that result or the business and trade of the country. For that purpose, I prop set o select a single article; as it will be much easier to trace the effects on a single article with precision and autsmetton, than it would be on so great a number and variety. I shall select cotton, because by far an emist considerable in the list of domestic exports, and the one with which I am the best ac is has been shown. In that is to be found the great counteracting cause, with us, to the system of prohibitory duties; the operation of which I have endeavored rapidly to sketch. It has, here-tofore, defeated, and will continue to defout, the hopes of its advocates. In England, there neither was nor is any such conservating cause; and hence the comparative facility and safety with which it could be introduced and established there.

But, it was asked, what is to be done? What course does true policy require, to give the highest possible impulse to the industry and prosperity of the country, including manufactures and all? I answer, the very reverse of that proposed by this bill. Instead of looking to the home market, and shaping all our policy to secure that, we must look to the foreign, and shape it to secure that.

We have, Senators, reached a remarkable point in the progress of civilization, and the mechanical and chemical arts, and which will require a great change in the policy of civilized nations. Within ceived an impulse far beyond all former examp and have now obtained a perfection before unknown The result has been a wonderful increased facility of producing all articles of supply depending on those arts; that is, of those very article call in our financial language, protected articles; and against the importation of which, these high and against the importation dunes are for the most part intended. In conse quence of this mereased but a small part, comparatively, of the labor and capital of a country, to clothe its people, and sup ply itself with most of the products of the use arts; and hence, all civilized people, with little ex. ception, are producing their own supply, and ever overstocking their own market. It results, that no people, restricted to the home market, can, in the present advanced state of the useful arts, rise to greatness and wealth by manufactures. For that surpose, they must compete successfully for ereign market, in the younger, less advanced, and less civilized countries. The accessity for more enlarged and freer intercourse between the older, enlarged and freer intercourse between the older, more advanced, and more civilized nations, and the younger, less advanced, and less civilized, at a the whole globe is laid open to our knowledge, and a rapidity and facility of intercourse established between all its parts heretofore inknown, is one of the mighty means orduned by Providence to spread population, light, civilization, and prosperity, far and wide over its entire surface.

The great problem then is, how is the foreign market to be commanded ? I answer, by the verse means proposed in order to command the home market-low, instead of high duties; and sound currency, fixed, stable, and as nearly as poson the level with the general carrency of the world, instead of an inflating and fluctuating one. Nothing can be more hostile to the command of foreign trade, than high prohibitory duties, even as it regards the exports of manufactures. The artiicial expansion of the currency, and consequent rise of price and increased expense of production, which, as has been shown, must follow, would b of themselves fatal; but to that must be added an which would fell with as much severity on the export of manufactures, as on that of cotton, or any other namanufactured article. The system operates with like effect on exports, whether of raw materials or manufactured articles in the last and highest state of finish. The reason is the same as to both. This begins to be underst countries the most advanced in the arts, and whose exports consist almost exclusively of manufactured articles-and especially England, the most so of any; and hence they have already begun the process of reduction of duties, with the view of in creasing their exports. In the recent adjustment of her cariff, England, with that avowed view, made great reduction in her import duties.

But can we hope to compete successfully in the market of the world by means of a sound currency and low duties? I answer, if we cannot, we may give up the contest as desperate; and the the better. It is idle, and worse than idle, to by the prohibitory system. They have already eached, under its influence, their full, but stunted To attempt to push them further, must growth. react, and retard, instead of accelerating their The home market cannot consume our immense surplus productions of provisions, lumber, ulacturing, for home consumption, the vast amount the home consum: otion, and which can only find a market abroad. Take the single article of cotton. It takes, at the least calculation, 700,000 laborers to produce the crop-more than twice the numb on a fair calculation, employed in all the branches manufactures which can expect to be benefitted hese high duties. Less than the sixth part would be ample to raise every pound of cotton necessary tor the home market, if every yard of cotton cloth consumed at home were manufactured at home. and made from home-raised cotton. What, then, I ask, is to become of the five or six hundred thousand laborers now employed in raising the ar ticle for the foreign market? How can they find uployment in manufacturing, when 91 parts in 900 of all the protected articles consumed in the puntry are now made at home? And if not manufacturing, how else can they be employed? In raising provisions? Those engaged in that already supply, and more than supply, the home market; and how shall they find employment in that quarter? How those employed in the culture of tobucco, and the lumber business, and foreign trade? The alternative is movitable—they must either persist, in spite of these high protective duties, with all the consequent loss and impover ishment which must follow them, in their present aployment; or be forced into universal on in producing the protected articles for the some market, which is already nearly fully s ed by the small amount of labor engaged in er production

But why should we doubt our capacity to com sfully, with a sound currency and low in particular, pushed the system even further, with duties, is the general market of the world? A the very reverse effect. But admitting that the superabundance of cheap provisions, and of the greatness of England may, in part, be attributed to raw material, as far as cotton is concerned, gives Our situation portant branch of manufactures in modern times. To these may be added, a favorable situation for trade with all the world; the most abundant and cheap supply of what may be called natural capital vater, coal, timber, and soil; and a peculiar aptitude for mechanical and chemical neuts on the part of our citizens, combined with great energy, industry, and skill. There are but two drawbacks-high wages and high interest.

In other respects, no country has superior advan-No one is more averse to the reduction of we

Amag active, on Go

it fece

gray i

racis, through who is and continued to and in fike el that the

nary fi bell-tariff, to lost, st

be its

shut to

e well

is the Then

than I am, or entertains a greater respect for the laboring portion of the community. Nothing could induce me to adopt a course of policy that could induce me to adopt a course of policy that would impair their comfort or prosperity. But would impair their connect of prosperity. But when we speak of wages, a distinction must be made between the real and artificial; between that which enables a laborer to exchange the fruits of his industry for the greatest amount of tood, elo-thing, and other necessaries or comforts, without regard to the nominal amount in money, and the mere nominal money amount, that is often the remilt of an inflated currency, which, instead of increasing wages in proportion to the price and the means of the laborer, is one of the most effective is a great mistake to suppose that low prices and high wages, estimated in money, are irreconcila-ble. Wages are but the residuum after deducting the profit of capital, the expense of produ shape of taxes; which must certainly fall on pro-duction, however taid. The less that is paid for the use of capital, for the expense of production, and the exactions of the Government, the greater is the amount left for wages; and nence, by leasuing these, prices may fall, and wages rise at the same time; and that is the combination which gives to labor its greater. the same time; and that is the combination which gives to labor its greatest reward, and places the prosperity of a country on the most durable basis. It is not my habit to stop and illustrate by exam-ple; but the importance of the point under con-sideration is such, that it would seem to justify it.

sideration is such, that it would seem to justify it.

For this purpose, I shall select a product of the soil, and take the article of wheat. Suppase twenty bushels of wheat to be produced on an acre of land in Virginia, worth one hundred dollars; and the wheat to be worth one dollar a bushel; suppose, also, that the interest, or cost for the acc of capital, to be the same in both countries—say 6 per cent.—and the cost of cultivation, and the exactions of the Government the same; it is manifest on the supposition, that wages could not sections of the supposition, that wages could not commence in England till \$6 (the interest in \$160) was paid; while in Virginia it would commence after 60 cents (the interest on \$10) was paid. And hence, in England, setting the cost of cultiva-tion and the exections of the Government saide, but \$14 would be left for wages, while \$19 40 would be left in Virginia; and hence, the product of labor in Virginia, out of this greater-residuan, of labor in Virginia, out of this greater residues might sell at a lower price, and leave still a greater fund for the reward of wages. The reducts of the cost of cultivation, and of the exactions would have the same effect paying less for the capital, and would have effect of making a still greater difference in fund to pay wages. Taking the aggregate of whole, and comparing all the elements that elinto the computation, I feel assured that, will sound correacy and low duties -i. c. light exacted on the part of the Government-tl element which is against us is the rate of inte but that, our advantages in other respects would more than counterbalance it; and that we have nothing to lear in open competition with other countries in the general market of the world. We would have our full share with the most sicces ful; while, at the same time, the oppressive but-the home market, relieved from oppressive but-dens, would be vastly increased, and be more effectually and exclusively commanded by the pro-ductions of our own magnificaturers, than it can possibly be the unjust, unconstitutional, monopoli-

ing, and oppressive scheme proposed by this bel-I am not ignorant, Senators, that it is the work of time and of great delicacy to pass from the ar-tificial condition in which the country has long been placed, in reference to its industry, mistaken and mischievous system of policy. dea transitions, even to better habits or better conditions, are hazardous, unless slowly effected. With this impression, I have ever been averse to all sudden steps, both as to the currency and the system of policy which is now the subject of our deliberation, bad as I believe them both to be; and deep as my conviction is in favor of a sound currency and low duties, I am by no means dispose to reach, by a sudden transition, the potatiff which I firmly believe they may be reduced, conto reach, by a sudden transition, the possif to which I firmly believe they may be reduced con-sistently with the necessary wants of Gorera and, by a proper management of our finances.

But, as pernicious as the prohibitory or pro the country, it is still more so on its politics and morals. That they have greatly degenerated That they have greatly o within the last fifteen or twenty years; the are less patriotism and purity, and more facti selfishness, and corruption; that our public after are conducted with less dignity, decorum, and regard to economy, accountability, and public faith; and, finally, that the taint has extended to private as well as to public morals; is, anhappily, but too manifest to be denied. If all this be traced back the ultimate cause of this deplorable change will e found to originate mainly in the fact, that the duties, (or, to speak more plainly, the taxes on the imports,) from which now the whole revenue is derived, are so laid, that the most powerful of the community-ast in numbers, but influence, are not only exempted from the burden, but, in fact, according to their own conception, receive bounties from their operation. They crowd our tables with potitions, imploring Congress to impose taxes—high taxes; and rejoice at their im-position as the greatest blossing, and deplore their efeat as the greatest calamity; while other poriem in the opposite light, as oppre sive and grievous burdens. Now, Senators, I appeal to you - to the cander and good sense even of the friends of this bill -whether these facts do not furnish proof conclusive, that these high protective duties are regarded as bounties, and not taxes, by these petitioners, and those who support their course, and urge the passage of the bill Can stronger proof be offered! Bounties may be implored, but it is not in burnan nature to pray for taxes, burden, and oppression, believing them to be I again appeal to you, and ask if the power of taxation can be perverted into an instrume the hands of Government to enrich and aggrandize one portion of the community at the expense of the other, without causing all of the disastrons conse queners, political and moral, which we all deplore Can anything be imagined more destructive of patriotism, and more productive of faction, selfishss, and violence; or more bostile to all econ and accountability in the administration of the fiscal lepartment of the Government? regard taxes as a fruitful source of gain, or as the ansol averting ruin, regard extravugance, waste, neglect, or any other means by which the expendi tures may be increased, and the tax on the imports raised, with the deep condemnation which their corrupting consequences on the politics and morals of the community demand ! Let the history of the Government, since the introduction of the system

and its present wretched condition, respond-But it would be doing injustice to charge the vils which have flowed from the system, and the greater which still threaten, exclusively on the manufacturing interest. Although it estensibly

originate with it, yet in feet it is the least officient, and the most divided, of all that combination of inmost from which the system draws its support.
Amost them, the first and most powerful is that
active, rigilant, and well trained corps, which lives
are Government, or expects to live on it; which
are Government, when the revenue is the contents with ers most when the revenue is the gree propers most when the revenue is the greatest, the trustity the fullest, and the expenditures the most profess; and, of course, ever the firm and faithful appear of wintever system shall extract most from appear of wintever system. The next in order—when the government is connected with the Banks—when Government is connected with the Banks—when a receives their notes in its dues, and pays them way as eash, and uses them as its depositories and fixed agents—are the banking and other associated intensis, stock jobbors, brokers, and speculators; and which, like the other, profit the more in consequence of the connexion; the higher the revenue, the greater its surplus and the expenditures of the Communication. It is less numerous, but at a still more than the sti ment. It is less numerous, but still more netire and powerful, in proportion, than the other These form the basis; and on these, political aspi rais, who hope to rise to power and contro who misse such at the vital principle, and give life and energy and direction to the whole. The formulable combination, thus vivified and directed provide combination, thus vivified and directed, 1980 to power in the late great political struggle, and it now in the ascendant; and it is to its death-like efforts to maintain and consolidate its power, this has and the late season owe their extraordinary proceedings. Its hope now is centered in this light. In their estimation, without a protective traff, all is lost; and, with it, that which is now

I have now, Senators, said what I intended. It may be asked why have I spoken at all? It is not from the expectation of changing a single vote on the openies side. That is hopeless. The indications, earing this discussion, show, beyond doubt, a foregone determination on the part of its advocates to yie for the bill, without the slightest amendment, has deficient or group every be its defects or errors ever so great. They an angel from heaven could not reach their understanding. Why, then, have I raised mine? Because my hope is in truth. "Crushed to earth, g will rise again." It is rising; and I have added g will rise again. It is rising; and I have added my voice to hasten its resurrection. Great already is the change of opinion on this subject since 1828. Then the plantation States, as they were called, at opinione against this false and oppressive system. We had careely an ally beyond their limits; and we had to throw off the crushing barden it imposed, is no best could, within the limits of the Constitu-Very different is the case now. On what rer adathe eye is turned firm and faithful allies ire to be sees. The great popular party is already rilled almost en masse around the banner which is bring the party to its final triumph. The few that still lage will soon be railed under ample folds.

On that banner is inscribed: FREE TRADE; LOW DUTIES; NO DEBT; SEPARATION NKS: ECONOMY; RETRENCH MENT, AND STRICT ADHERENCE TO THE CONSTITUTION. Victory in such a case will be great and glorious; and if its principles be faithfully and firmly adhered to, after it is achieved, such will at redound to the honor of those by whom it will have been won; and long will it returne the liberty and prosperity of the country.

FIAMMIED,

If this Town, on the 5th instant, by the Rev. Brantly York, Mr. Lever Rights, Printer, of Salem, (formerly of this Office,) to Miss Elizabeth Hughes.

In this County, on the 11th ult, by James Owens,
Eq. Mr. Thomas R. Walton to Miss Elizabeth
Monroe.

In this County, on the 28th ult, efter a short illness, id. Many Correll, consent of Mr. John A. Correll, ged about 46 years. The deceased has been for a numeric of years, an exemplary and consistent member of terman Reference Church, and her duly walk and enversation gave evidence of her strict adherence to be frinciples she professed. She has left a husband, has children, and a large number of relatives and the strict adherence to be a large number of relatives and the strict adherence. She was an affect canneen, and a large immeer of relatives and side to greeve for her departure. She was an affect while and a tender parent. In her death the of her family and friends has been broken never repuried; but they may consolo themselves with sourance, that she has left this world for a better—

"Peace, 'the the Lord Jehovah's hand,
That blasts our joy in death;
We must obey his great command,
La sickness and in health."



THE SUBSCRIBERS. AVING sold the old establishment which they for nerly occupied, have commenced business in two one of which was formerly occupied by John Shastops one of which was formerly decoded on the lower end of Water street, and the other, by John Hielick, ec'd., on Main street nearly opposite the old Jail, where they intend carrying on the

Blacksmithing Business

in all its various branches, and not to be surpassed by any in the State. They will always be prepared to those a team of horses in one hour.

They hope, by strict attention to business and by define work ground charge, next, and quick, to make the

ing work good, cheep, neat, and quick, to merit the paironage of their old triends and the public in general. FREDERICK MOWRY, JAMES SAWYERS.

Salisbury, N. C., Sept. 9, 1812.

Something New.

The Subscriber

TAKES this method of informing his friends and the public, that he has purchased the Smith Shop, formerly owned by Mr. Frederick Mowry, in the Town of Salisbury, which he intends hereafter to carry on in a manner altogether new in this part of the country. He is not only a Smith, in the common understanding He is not only a Smith, in the common understanding of the term, but he is an actual Iron King, being abl and prepared to put iron into any shape or temper, whatever. All kind of Machine work,—the turning of

Mill-Spindles, the Casting of Inks or Gudgeons, Sc.,

done at the shortest notice and in first rate style. He is also prepared for the building and repairing of Cotton-Gins or Thrashers, or indeed any kind of Machine work, that he may be called upon to do. He respectfully solicits a trial.

W. H. WILLIAMSON.

Salisbury, September 2, 1842.



WESTERN CAROLINIAN

SALISBURY, N. C.

Friday, September 9, 1849.

THE NEW TARIFF FOR PROTECTION. This second Bill of Abominations has be à law. The Federal Whige finding that Mr. Tyler would not sign any bill containing the land dis.ri-bution feature, struck that out, together with the tax on tea and coffee, and brought the old bill for ward again in this new form. By the help of the gag law, and the previous question they forced it through the House by two majority, and through the Senate by a majority of one vote. Nearly all of the Southern Whigs voted against this oppressive law, while every Northern Whig voted for it. We are sorry to say that certain Democrats of New York and Pennsylvania voted for it. Among these were Senators Wright and Buchanan. Mr.

and voted against it in all its stages. Our two Senators voted against it.

Woodbury resisted the Bill under all its forms.

Well, Whiggery has succeed d in passing a law to double the taxes on the people, but they cannot keep it fixed on us :- the next Congress will under all this oppressive work. The monopolists at the North will not enjoy the plunder long before it will be taken from them. The Farmers of the country will not submit to be robbed of the half of all their carnings to fatten the pampered favorites of any section. Why should one class of men be loaded with the burdens of heavy taxation to enrich another class no more entitled to peculiar favor? It is unjust, immuntous, and insufferably

Before the election -- and --- after it.

Just before our elections took place, the Hon. Willie P. Mangum voted for the plundering Tariff Democratic members. They think it would be Bill which was vetoed by Mr. Tyler. The same risky and doubtful business to trust the people for bill with some favorable modifications, was afterwards introduced and passed, and Mr. Mangum voted against 1. We were glad to see this -but why was it so? The only reason we can perceive are requested to state that the citizens at Glenn's is that, between the votes, our Elections took place, and they resulted somewhat differently from what our Senator had hoped ;-instead of the Whigs there, which is expected immediately after the carrying the day as he anticipated, the game has adjournment of Congress." been the other way; the Republicans have tri umphed. This is sufficient to account for the change of vote.

But Mr. Mangum can hardly be soft enough to his trust, and he will receive his reward.

Hon. Silas Wright .- The great Republican meeting of Mecklenburg which nominated Mr. to be the second again producing State of the Calhoun for the Presidency made favorable mea. Union; that is, next to Louisiana match is first. the Vice Presidency, though it did not nominate 2,559 tons; -this at 5 cents a pound would be him. Had Mr. Wright's vote on the Tariff Bill worth \$255,963. been given before that meeting, we feel confident that no reference to his name would have been made. It is a remarkable fact, the only Democratic votes this Tarif Bill received were from the States was lately sold in that city for \$100. of New York and Pennsylvania.

Col. R. M. Johnson. - The friends of Col. R. M. Johoson in Kentucky, have recently held a Convention and nominated him for the next Presidency without any reference whatever to a National Con

From the following Resolution it seems that the Convention considered Mr. Van Buren as altogeth er out of the question. The resolution was sometime ago passed by a meeting in Pennsylvania, and now by the Kentucky Convention:

" Resolved. That the letter of Mr. Van Buren to the Missouri Legislature, declining a nomination for the Presidency, exhibits his devotion to the best interests of the Democratic party, and meets the decided approbation of the people of the whole Union, and especially the Democracy of Pennsylvania."

Districting the State .- Among the duties de volving on the next Legislature, a most important one will be that of laying the State off into Con gressional Districts. We have made no calcula tions ourself, but we understand from those who have, that in all probability it will be so arranged gentlemen of our party, and assure you be was the as to make seven Republican, and two Federal favorite of all, without a siegle exception. He is Districts, and this too without anything like gerrymandering; that, in fact, it would be difficult to by it off in any other manner. So, in the next duties, added to his exalted talents, and purity Congress, North Carolina will in no event be rep resented by more than two Federalists out of the nine members to which she is entitled. The "gal lant Stanly" and the deserter Rayner may now One of the papers in this city has dechred in his begin to count their hours-their time is running favor-so has the Democracy of Richmond count out, not soon again to be renewed.

60 The dinner to Mr. Calhoun at Shocco came off on Friday last. The papers of that section 3 for Van Buren." have not yet reached us, but we learn through private sources that it was altogether a most enthusiastic and spirited affair. Next week we expect to be able to give the particulars of the say ings and doings on the occasion.

Alabama.-The Legislature elect is composed -m the Senate, 21 Democrats, 12 Whigs-majority 9. In the House, 67 Democrats, 32 Whigs South Carolinian. -majority 35 On joint ballot Democratic ma-

The New York Express, a Whig paper says: cents a day ;-out of this, they have to pay 44 of \$995,300; and located in Chathan I, Caswell cents a day for board, leaving only 24 cents for 1, Cumberland 8, Davie 1, Davidson 1 Edgecomb

promised. Glorious Whig times.

Mr. Calhoun's Speech .- As promised last week, we publish to-day the last speech of Mr. Cathour on the Tariff. To say that it is powerful, eloquent and convincing would be merely repeating what every one says of all this great man's efforts, as they are successively made to elucidate whatever he touches. On the deeply important subject of the Tafiff, he is particularly strong, and this last speech is pronounced one of his ablest. It can need no other commendation to ensure it the care ful consideration of every intelligent reader.

How is this? - The Editor of the Register says he is glad than both of our Senators voted against the last Tariff Bill. We are pleased to hear him say so-has he seen new lights too since the elec tion? But is he glad that Mr. Mangum voted for the bill some weeks ago-we mean the one nullified by Veto No. 4? Is he glid or sorry that the " gallant Stanly " voted for this " Bili of Aboun-

Clay Meeting. - A Promote pass paper, the Penn sylvanian, says the Clay meeting lately held in that City was a failure—the Court house was not near full, and the whole affair lasted about half an

This is a specimen of the "great, overflowing and enthusiastic "Clay meetings the Federal Wie papers blow so much about.

Mr. Clay intends, says report to visit the Southwest this Fall on an epetiestering tour. It will be " Love's labor lost."

Election Frauds .- The Washington Republican contains the proof of flagrant frauds practised in the Eastern part of this State. It states that some, and especially one man of rather high standing in the Whig party is implicated. If so, all the actors ought to be exposed. There is no greater outrage on all law and honesty than such base practices They deserve and must receive the indignant exe cration of every honest man of all parties.

Tennessee. The Federal Wing members of the late Legislature, after all their bluster, have backed out from the general resignation proposed by the a re election. No doubt it would be so to them.

The South Carolinian of Sept. 1, says: " We Springs, and of the surrounding country, design to offer a public dinner to Mr. Calhoun on his arrival

By the late law of Congress in part reor gamzing the Districts, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia now constitute the Sixth suppose that this will save him. He has betrayed Judicial District, of the United States Circuit

Sugar.-The State of Vermont is represented tion of Mr. Wright of New York in reference to In 1840 her production of maple sugar was over

> A New Orleans paper suys, an able negro boy that would have brought a year or two ago \$1,000,

the Panadeipina paper east there are en thousand persons in that city at pre ent, out of

bread, money and employment. The glorious Whig "prosperity" and "better

The " Oxford Mercury " after a short suspen sion, comes to us in an enlarged form and new dress, with a greatly improved appearance. This is about the only evidence of the promised Whig prosperity that has come under our notice. The Mercury ought to be a favorite with the party May no shadow never be less.

The Hon. John C. Calhoun passed through this place last Tuesday, on his return home from

MR. CALHOUN.

A respected friend in Washington writes to us I think I am warranted in saying that the pros pects of Mr. Calnown are daily impriving. my late trip I met with a number of distinguished beyond all doubt the strongest man of he party and I have no doubt will be the nomine of the Convention. His great fitness for administrative

character, are daily winning converts in his behalf. The New York Herald of the 26th dt., says "This statesman is going ahead rapidly as one the Democratic candidates for the President passed a resolution looking that way."

T e same paper of next day, observer " La the

A gentleman in Wilcox county, Alalama, sends us several subscribers who he says deare a paper from this State friendly to Mr. Calboth, and intimates that we may expect a mamber nore on th

A spontaneous feeling of admiration, tegard, and preference seems to be rising among thepeople, in layor of this truly great and patriotic satesman, and we should not be surprised to see toon what politicians call "a ground swell" in he favor .-

North Carolina Manufactories .- There are in this State, 27 Cotton Factories, ruthing 47,931 "Laborers in the vicinity of this City get 68 spindles, employing 1219 persons, with a capital 1, Guilford 1, Lincoln 1, Montgomery 1, Orange This is the "two dollars a day and roast beef" 3, Randolph 2, Rockingham 1, Richmold 1, Surry 1, and Stokes 1. Rowan 1, Caborus 1.

From the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.

VOICE OF OLD MECKLENBURG.

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION.

In obedience to public invitation, a erge portion of e Democracy of Mecklenburg assembled in the ourthouse in Chartotte, on Tuesday, 234 August. Courthouse in Charlotte, on Tuesday, 201 August 1492, to express their opinion upon the subject of the Presidency - the nomination of a candidate, &c. The meeting was organized, on motion of John Kirk, Es

Follows:
President, Dr. Stephen Fox.
Vice Presidents, Capt. John Walker, Cel. Henry
Sovier, Caleb Erwin and Hodert (1947); Equis.
Secretaries, Isaac S. Alexander and John K.

On motion of Joseph W. Hampron, a Committee

Harrison.

On motion of Joseph W. Hampros, a Committee was appointed to report business for the meeting of consist of John Kirk, Dr. Charles J. Fox, F. Dr. P. Dowell, David Simpson, F. H. Maxwell, anime of C. Caldweit — and on motion of Dr. Fox, 65.

J. W. Hampton was added to said Contratured, and After a short assence, the Compositioning: things Dr. C. J. Fox, reported every man is blessed. In a country sike ours, Max he pleases, speaking with the privilege of the formally, it would be a stranger as he thinss and actiff exentement that country should indeed if in month led into error;—and it would be not occasions in that country, in which virtue and inequality strices happily diffused as in ours, should not, to ligger oper second thought," return to the adoption upon so true principles in the exercise of which it has floyed freedom and independence. This, as we conceive, is most strikingly manifested in the history of our country within the last lew years. And we have the most conclusive evidence of the truth of this fact, that the people, through deceived for a time, with false shows, lates promises, insee declarations, &c., will upon soher reflection return to those principles upon which our tiovernment was originally lounded and upon which its existence as a republic so materially depends. During the last Presidential election it count out be a source of pain and mornification to every friend of his country, to winness the desperate and delusive means which the Federal party adopted to carry their point, and the effect which those means unfortunately exerted upon the great body of the American people. Tappiny, however, the cloud which for a time cast a shadow over our brightest prospects has can people. Happiny, however, the cloud which for a time cast a shadow over our brightest prospects has been dissipated. "Fruth crished to earth has risen again." The p-opic every where are deserting their deceivers of 1840, and railying again under the glorious banner of equal rights. Under such circumstances, they naturally usign to book around them for a leader in the great contest of 1840. I here standard-bearer that contest must be a throngerat not only in name. bett in principle;—of the first order of mental endowments, of experience as a statesman, of pure private and public character, and firm as truth. It is asked—where as such a man!—We point to JOHN C. CAL-where almost supererogation to enumerate the claims Mr. Calhoun has upon the party of which he is the great head, and upon the course.

It were almost super-regation to enumerate the claims Mr. Calmonn has upon the party of which he is the great head, and upon the country for elegation to the distinguished office to winc, we now non-monatate him. Entering Congress at an early an and at an important crisis in our national history, he has devoted a long pointed line to the support of the great principles upon which alone we believe the perpetuity of our free institutions depends. Though young in years an experience as a legislator, the burden of apporting on the floor of Congress our ground war of independence, and the originating and drying through measures for its vigorous proserupt, mainly rested upon his shoulders, and most copy and meet this neavy responsability. And wind catted by that stean republican, Mr. Monroe, to to administration of the War Department, his definition of the war Department, his administration of the War Dep

air. Comoun to the Presidential chair: his elevation ton and nauses, which always follow the use of coarse, ould at once restore harmony and confidence between 10 North and the South, now seriously estranged by ale and retail by Dr. Wm. B. Moffin, 375 Broadway, natics. Therefore

Resolved, That we nominate JOHN C. CALHOUN

South Carolina as the conductor of the contesting the seriously Resolved.

Inguished men of our party who have been spoken of in connexion with that office. Though Mr. Cafhoun in connexion with that office. Though Mr. Cafhoun is our first choice, it, either through the medium of a Na ional Convention or otherwise, it shall be ascertained that some other matridual of our party, embody ing our principles, shall meet more fail; the approbation of our friends throughout the Union, we stain ready, as patriots, loving our country more than men, to give up our choice in obedience to the popular winder and we request our Democratic fellow-citizens in other Counties of this state in primary meetings to miterate which is and Phoemix Bitters—which in connexion with that office. Though Mr. Cafhoun is a reading odd on the area accorded the general good opanion by their intrinsic virtues alone, without the artifice of quaselery or extravagant pretensions. It is found by the unanswer alone argument of practice appropriate and the propriet of have the proposed to the propriation of the propriat

cordarly appropriating the Presimes and Resolution, and urging the propriety and importance of an immediate nonination of Mr. Calhoun for the Presidency. He was frequently interrupted by the appaiase of the meeting; and at the close of his speech, the Presimile and Resolution were unanimously adopted.

of Mr. Calmous in the and other States: — don. Green W. Caldwell, Dr. Stephen Fox, John Walker, Isaac S. Alexander, C. T. Alexander, Jr., Dr. Charles J. Fox, J. W. Hampton, Dr. P. C. Cadwell.

On motion, the thanks of the meeting were tendered to the officers thereof; and they were requested to sign these proceedings and have them pulnished in the Meckinnorg Jeffersonne, with a request to the Editors of the Western Curolinan, Relegio Sandard, and other Democratic papers of the State to copy the same.

Joun K. HARRISON, Secretaries.

Mormon War .- The following note was written on the outside of a letter received on Saturday, at one of the public offices, from Chicago, Illinois: has been fought between the Mormons and Anti-Mormons. The extra says, 30 or 40 were killed or wounded. The Governor has gone down with 100 men." - Madisonian.

Whig Orators.—The Columbus (Ohio) Statesman of the 25th mst., says. John E. Edwards and John D. Hopkins, two Clay whig home league orators who have been addressing the people for several days in our streets, and singing hard order songs, July 29, 1812.

were committed to juil this morning us co

The Mobile Daily Ledger is about to be the Calhoun State Rights banner, and adore Presiclaims of the d stinguished Carolinian dency .- Tuscaloosa Flag.

HEAD-Queptenber 6 1849 A tor IME 64th REGI TENTS

OFFIC YOU are hereby commanded to paof Salisbury, on Wednesday, the Town of Salisbury, on Wednesday, the 13th day of October, at 10 o'clock, A. M., with Side arms, for the purpose of drill and Court martial;—and, on Thurse day, the 13th of October, at 9 o'clock, A. M., with your respective companies armed and equipped as the law directs, for Review and Inspection.

By order of rade at the Court House, in the T

By order of R. W. LONG, Col. Com'dt,

Gro. M. Whant, Adj't.
Captains will make their returns on the day of

GEO. M. WEANT, Adi'ts

Late Arrivals.

MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS,

TURPENTINE, Varnishes, TURPENTINE, Varnishes,
Dye Stuffs, Patent Medicines,
Hops, Choice WINES and
SPIRITS, for medical purpoces. Indian's, Houck's and
Swaim's PANACEA, Snuffs,
Fine chewing and smoking Tobecco, Spanish Cigars, Speces,
Perfumes, Brushes, Candes,
Fancy and common Soap Glass

Fancy and common Soap Glass

Public Lattermonds Matches, Pance

Ware, Peters' Pills, Instruments, Matches, Peper and many other articles, just received and for sale at prices Suit the times, by Salisbury, Sept. 9, 1892.

of party tactice; his splendid talents and thorough system, of civit, religious, and pointed liberty, and his ripe experience as a practical statement, al in our lessure partial system, of civit, religious, and pointed liberty, and his ripe experience as a practical statement, al in our lessure partial system, or an area of the statement of the indicates of cure in all these diseases are economy, honesty in public officers—prosperity, confidence and accountability.

Besides the foregoing reasons, there are others equality strong, why the next cannalate of the Democratic party for President should be from the continer portion of the Union. First, neither of the Southern States proper (except Virgina,) has ever been monored with having that distinguished office bestowed upon one of their sons; and several questions upon which the Southern people are, and save a right to be, peculiarly sensitive, would at once be put at rest by the elevation would at once restore harmony and confidence between would at once restore harmony and confidence between

Resolved, First we nominate JOHN C. CALHOUN of South Carolina as the candidate of the Republican But in making this nomination, we would not be understood as detracting from the merits of the other distinguished men of our party who have been spoken of in connexion with that office. Though Mr. Cafford is our first choice, it, either through the medium of a National Convention or otherwise, it shall be ascertaimed that some other moviduated our party, embodying our principles, shall mean the source of the control of precipiles, shall mean the source of the control of precipiles. It is found by the unanswer able argument of practical expensions. Counties of this state in primary meetings to inter-change views with us, that we may act together in the common cause of redeeating our down-troaden country from the yoke of Federal oppression.

In obedience to a general call from the meeting, Col-Michael flows of Lincoln, rose and delivered an ad-dress of about three quarters of an hour in length-cordulty appropriating the Premible and Resolution, and chronic headache, inwart rever, ancettons of the blad-der and kinneys, unneating aspect of the skin, the sick-ness incident to females, general debility and waste of flesh, and all the ordinery symptoms of a derangement of the stometh and bowels, and importly of the blood, from whatever cause arising. Although so mild and agreeable in their mode of operation, as never to pros-On motion, it was

Resofter, That the following persons constitute a

committee of Correspondence, to confer with the friends

on mittee of Correspondence, to confer with the friends

is Mr. Calmons in this and other States:—Hon, Green

by, Caldwell, Dr. Stephen Fox, John Walker, Isacc

v. Caldwell, Dr. Stephen Fox, John Walker, Isacc

is Alexanden, C. T. Alexander, Jr., Dr. Charles J.

w. Hampton, Dr. P. C. Cadwell.

The stephen Fox and the states of the countenance. They should

be kept in aff-families, and by every adult midwides

constructed of the states of the sta as renovators of health and preventatives of disease. They are so kept by thousands with acknowledged advantage, and now proofs of their osefulness and astonishing effects even in apparently hopeless cases, are shing effects even in apparently hopeless cases, are arriving every day from far and near. Prepared and seld by Dr. Win. B. Motfat, 375 Broadway, N. Y., and also by the Agents.

STEPHEN FOX, President,
JOHN WALKER.
HENRY HOOVER,
Vice Pres'ts.
ROBT. LEMONDS,

Vice Pres'ts.

C. B. WHEELER. The above Medicine is for sale at the Salis-

September 2, 1812. JOHN W. ELLIS,

Attorney at Law, SALISBURY, N. C.,
Office 2nd door of Mr. Cowan's Brick Row.

An Overcoat Lost.

VARIETY.

The Bark Canoe .- The arrival of some new er, nagaincently constructed steamboat or schoon-not bassails gallantly spread to the wind, would Canoe digrated a tithe of the curiosity that a Bark the sun was as place, on Friday evening, just as east under a clos down. It came in from the board one old ladiany of the shore, having on of age, who himself was to have been 94 years ne twelve or more we milder of the cance, of the Cattaraugus tribe; and mand children, all many more adult male Indians, whomy were a the beach, the cance continuing for the velled on within speaking distance of the land convoy part maining here for a short time, in which they ke disposing a part of their cargo of whipstalks, bask-ets, moccasins, and other Indian notions, receiving ets, moccasing, and other Indian notions, receiving in exchange abacco, rice, &c., they put off up the like about five miles, where they hauled their causes ashore and encamped for the night. In this manner it is understood they will continue their journey to Great Bay, whether for the purpose of settling there, for a more visit, or excursion pleasure, was not known.—Bunkirk Beacon.

> My hand is like the roses, My teeth as black as jet;
> My boots they pinch my toeses,
> And my lips have never met.
> My footstees have as My footsteps have no hightness, For I am parrot-toed, I never rode a horse but once, And that time I was throwd.

The above sentimental and truly poetic effusion was manufactured by the New York Mechanic.

Small Talk .- We give the following as a sp cimen of the truly edifying conversation, frequent-ly heard in "almost any quantity" at our water-ing places and fashionable resorts generally. It got up by the New York Herale, as particularly calculated for the meridian of Washington city, but will sun any and every latitude:
Ah, Mrs. ***, (running up and

Ah, Mrs. (running up and shaking lands.) I am eery glad to see you indeed."
"Well, how do you do to

"Very well, I thank you. It is very windy to

y. "Yes, very windy. I thought it would rain."
"So did I. Very windy. But it me cleared off quite plensant."

Yes, it has cleared off quite pleasant." "Yes, a good many people here to day."

We have a great deal of rain."

Yes, a great deal of rain." Where are you staying, my dear ?"

"Thank you. I am glad to see you looking so

"Thank you. I am very glad, Mrs. * * * to see you indeed."

Thus they run on, the male exquisites frequently taking a part, and making Miss Naneys of them selves, by helping out with a meaningless chat. We have sometimes heard a regular conversation of this description going on for half an hour, each talking incessintly all the while, and when the thing came to be "cyphered out," and reduced down to the standard of good hard sense, not a word had been enoken. word had been spoken.

A Singular Banter .- The N. Y. Spirit of the Times says that at a soirce recently given some Mrs. C. Lee Hentz, young ladies urged a dashing and spirited young Charles Dickens, (Boz.) fellow to join the Washingtonians. He promised Professor legrahame, verse of poetry presenting as strong reasons against drinking as one he would recite in its favor. The challenge was accepted, and the young gentleman Douglass Jerrold, Miss Sedgwick,

"When I drink I feel, I feel Visions of poetic zeal; When I drink my sorrow's o'er, I think of doubts and fears no more."

The above was instantly answered as follows: "Thus sang the old bard and on his couch sunk, s mellow as grapes in October; found it a foretaste of heav'n to get drunk,

But found it a hell to get sober."

The young gentleman immediately joined the

A Dutch Justice. - A queer old Dutch Justice of the Peace out West used to be very irritable and passionate with loalers when they were brought n as witnesses, and he would rap them over the head with the Bible and administer the oath in this wise :

outh in this wise:

"Cum, sur; you do shwear to say do druth, de whole druth, and nothing according to du druth, she help you mine Cot! Kish te pook, t—n you, kish te pook!"—Picayane.

Touth and Honor .- " The heaviest fetter that sever weighed down the limbs of a captive is a web of a gossimer, compared with the pledge of a man of honor. The wall of stone and the hed of iron may be broken, but the plighted word never."

Criticism .- " A capital number -- racy, spirited, excellent," as a writer said of one of the periodicals which contained three of his own articles. "A miserable affair-not a gleam of intellect in the whole concern "-as the same writer said of another print, in which he found he had five pieces

This couplet says the Boston Post was calcula ted for the meridian of Washington, but will an and for the Capitol of any State in the Union.

The prophet Balaam was in wonder lost, To hear his ass speak-asses now talk the most,

Anecdote of T. C. Grattan .- Mr. Grattan is large sized man of more than middle age and of rather peculiar personal appearance. His nost to far from having any royal prominence, is quite the We have heard it related the reverse, being flit. a landlady, with whom he once boarded, took an unaccountable dislike to him at the first interview. He remained an inmate of her family a considerable time, and on quiting her residence her ladyship ventured to tell him what had been her feeling at first, very cautiously contrasting them with her arsi, very tempressions. "It was a long time, subsequent impressions. "It was a long time, Mr. Grattan," said she, "before I could get over your nose." "That is not to be wondered at," he replied; " madam, for there is no bridge to it."

Ring Worm .- The following simple application is a cure for the Ring Worm: Take a small quantity of first rate gun powder, and dissolve it by rubbing it with spittle and apply it to the part selected, until it shall become saturated, which will produce the desired effect. It, however, may be successary, in some aggravated cases, to apply it in this way some two or three times.

"Dawkter, Dawkter," said an exquisite the other day, "I wawn you to tell me what I can get to put intaw mawy head to make it reight?" "It wants nothing but brains," said the gentle-nan of function.—Uncle Sam

"I'll tollow suit," as the tailor said when the dandy run off without paying him for his cothes.

In Arkansas they call a coat of tar and feathers a protective far.ifl."

Tight Lucing .- Killing one's self to be consid-

THE FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

THE PHILADELPHIA

WITH THE TURDAY COURIER.

DEST CIRCULATION IN THE WORLD!!

The publishers of to The publishers of t.
popular Family Journal, if established and universally
say a word in commendation d, doesn it superogatory to
lence and usefulness. Its unrigast or present excellence and usefulness. Its unright or present excelcirculation, (over 35,000.) is its best and increasing.

For the future, however, a determination mendation,
in the van of the American Newspaper Wg, be rinst
will call for increased expenditures and renew. Press,
tions for the coming year, 1842, not the least of weewill be an improvement in the quality of the poper, all,
addition of popular contributors, embracing, we fully
believe, the best let to any similar Journal in the world.

The Courrer is independent in its character, fearless
by pursuing a straight ferward course, and supporting
the best interests of the public. It is strictly neutral in
politics and religion. It will maintain a high tone of
morals, and not an article will appear in its pages which
should not find a place at every fireside. It has more
than double the number of constant readers, to that-of

than double the number of constant readers, to that sort any other paper published in the country, embracing the best families of our Republic.

AMERICAN FALES.

Every one should be proud to patronise the Philadel-Every one should be proud to patronise the Philadel-phia Sciurday Courier, as by its unbroken series of ori-ginal American Tales, by such native writers as Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz, Mrs. St. Leon Loud, "The Lady of Maryland," Protesser Ingrahame, T. S. Arthur, Esq., Miss Solgwick, Mass Leslie, and many others, it has justly earned the title of the American Family News-mans.

Foreign Literature and News

Determined to spare no expense in making the Saturday Courier a perfect model of a Universal Family Newspaper, of equal interest to all classes and persons of every nation, we have made arrangements to receive all the Magazines and papers of interest, published in England and on the Continent, the news and genns of which are inmediately transferred to its columns, thus giving a emigrants, as well as others, a correct and connected account of whatever occurs of interest, either at home or abroad.

THE MARKETS.

Particular care taken to procure the earliest advices in reference to the prices of all kinds of Grain, Provision, Produce, &c., the state of Stocks, Banks, Money and Lands, and our extense arrangements will heruster reader our Prices Current of mestimable interest to the traveller, the farmer, and all business classes in the process of the state of the

The general character of the Course is well known. ons contain a great variety of

TALES, NARRATIVES, ESSAYS, AND EIGGIAPHIES. and articles in Literature, Science, the Arts, Meusanics, Agriculture, Education, Music, News, Health, An ment, and in fact, in every department usually discuss, in a Universal Family Newspaper, from such writers Mrs. S. C. Hall,

Mrs. M. St. Leon Miss Sedgwick, Wm. E. Burton, Lieut. G. W. Patten, Thos. Campb. Miss Mitford, E. L. Bulwer, Joseph C. Neal, Thos. G. Spear,

M. M'Michael, George P. Morris, Mrs. Gore. Mrs. Gore, Joseph M. Chandler, Miss Leslie, Professor J. Frost, Professor J. Frost, Lydin H. Sigontney, Hon. Robert P. Conrad, Robert Morris, Mrs. C. H. W. Esling, A. Green, Jr., John Neal, Countess of Blessington, Lucy Seymour.

Capt. Marryatt, R. N. R. Pena Smith, TO AGENTS-TERMS.

The terms of the Courier are 82 per annum, payable advance, but when any one well officiate to procure in advance, but when any one will officiate to procure ten new subscribers, and send us \$15, par money and postage free, we will receipt for one for man. Seven copies for \$10, three copies for \$5, or one copy three

cars for 85.

Two copies of the Saturday Courier, and Godev's Lady's Book, one year, will be sent for \$5.

Five copies of the Saturday Courter, and Godey's Lady's Book, one year, will be sent for \$40. Address, M'MAKIN & HOLDEN, Philadelphia.

Those with whom we exchange, will add to shelf many obligations by copying the above, or reterring to it in their columns.

PROSPECTUS

Western Carolina Temperance Adeneate, A monthly paper devoted to the Temperance Reform Published at Asheville, N. C., and edited BY D. R. M'ANALLY.

A TEMPERANCE CONVENTION that was held at this lace early in September, resolved on publishing a er of the above title and character, and appointed the Dickson and D. R. M'Anally to conduct it. Fr folm Dickson and D. R. M'Anally to constact it. From the many pressing engagements, Dr. Dickson already has, he deems it impracticable for him to be recognised as one of the editors, though he will cheerfully use all its influence otherwise, to promote its in creat; the subscriber therefore, proceeds to issue this Prospectus in his own name, with a hope that ne will be aided in the undertaking, by all the triends of the Pemperance have throughout the country, and that the paper may soon have an extensive circulation.

Friends of the Temperance Cause! to you we make most carnest appeal—while thousands upon thou-nds of dollars are annually expended at theatres, at reuses, at the race track, at greceries, while no pains re spared, the luxury of retirement and ease for nd no labor deemed too severe to advance the int ests of political assistants, can you not do something in a cause that must be dear to every true patriot, philanthropist, and christian! Recollect there are but few very few, such papers in all the Southern country.—
The Western part of North Carolina, the Western part of Virginia, and the Eastern part of Tennessee particularly, need a periodical of this kind, and it is for you now to say whether they shall have it.

The very low price at which it was fixed by the

The very low price at which it was fixed by the Convention, will make it necessary, that a very large subscription be had, before the publication of it can be ustified.

TERMS.

The Wester's Carolina Temperance Advocate will published on a medium sheet, in quarto form, each imber making eight pages, and will be furnished at e very low price of Fifty Cents a copy. Where since copies are taken, the payment must be made invalibly upon the reception of the first number.

Postmasters, editors or publishers of papers, and all Ministers of the Gospel, are authorised agents.

MILL IRONS.—

South Yadkin River, Mill Irons of almost all descriptions used in this country,

Saw Mill Irons, Gudgeoes all sorts, Wheels of all 1208, &c.—When not on hand, they may be since to ader at a short notice. WILLIAMSON HARRIS, Agent. December 31, 1841.

PROSPECTUS SPECTATOR.

THE Subscribers propose to publish, at the seat of Government, a Weekly Newspaper, to be called a THE SPECTATOR." They believe that such a publication will not be superfluous. Its plan will be different from that of the papers already established in Washington. It will not give the debates at length, but present a comprehensive and satisfactory summary of the proceedings in both Houses of Congress, with such comment or remarks as will contribute to their sluculation. Striking or interesting speeches will also be inserted, from time to time, or such extracts therefrom as may be most worthy of attention. from as may be most worthy of attention.

be inserted, from time to time, or such extracts therefrom as may be most worthy of attention.

The editorial department will discuss the questions
of the day with spirit and with fairness, and in a manner-which, it is hoped, will prove acceptable to the
popular taste. A familiarity with domestic plaintes,
acquired by a residence at the capitol, and the sejourn
of one of them abroad, of similar doration, at an interting period of European history, have given them some
slies advantages for the task proposed. Communications fits-antelligent courses will also be furnished, and
it shall be to redien to present to their readers that attractive varies, without which the most important topica
are apt to pall upossible public mind. Events are constantly occurring at home & alroad, beyond the sphere of mere
personal and party pointes, aftention to which cannot
hall to elucidate political questions, and promote national interests. Judicious selections from foreign journals,
which are so accessible in Washington, continental as
well as English, (popular attention in this country being directed too exclusively ta the latter,) cannot but
interest the enquiring reader, whose liberal curiosity
and expansive sympathics extead beyond the confines,
however ample, of his own country. Nor will literature and general crivicism be neglected, though kept
subordinate to the parament ends of a political journal.
In a word, it is the design of the subscribers to fornish
a spirited paper, for which, they are persuaded, peculiar facilities are found at the seat of Government. spirited paper, for which, they are persuaded, pecu-r facilities are found at the seat of Government.

Without appealing to their past position and exertions, they will content themselves here with declaring that their opinions are thoroughly and nuclear many Democratic, yet, they wome the happen not litheral or uncharitable. They will discuss questions and judge men with freedom, yet with that moderation which makes additional strength to fromers and the case of the content of t ives additional strength to firmness, and that candor

They are fully sensible of the doubts and difficulties thich must ever attend a novel undertaking of this sture. But one man many control of the sture. ure. But one man may succeed, where another has led; and when one effort has proved abortive, a second may triumph over every obstacle. It has be cond may triumph over every obstacle. It has been said, by a wise and a great man, that no human enterprise would be attempted if every objection must first be removed. The subscribers have resolved to try, at least; and all they ask of their friends is a kind support of their first and feeble ettps. They venture, also, to express a hope that Editors, personally or politically friendly, will give this brief prospectus an insertion; a favor which they will be brone to acknowledge. J. L. MARTIN, J. HEART.

TERMS.

The Spectator will be published weekly, at Three Dollars per annum, and proportionably for shorter periods, payable invariably in advance; or Five Dollars for two subscriptions, or for two years. It is proposed be issue the first number cerlly in June.

Pretmaters are authorized to remit subscriptions.

post pale of free. Address.

MARTIN & HEART, Washington, D. C. June 3, 1842.

PROSPECTUS

North Carolina Temperance Union.

THE State Temperance Society of N. C. at its annual execting, directed its Executive Committee to take measures for the establishment, at this place, of a Journal, devoted to the cause of Temperance.

In obstance to their wisher, and impressed with the importance of such a publication, the Committee have determined, if sufficient encouragement, can be observed.

In observance of such a publication, the Committee have both, to enable the reader to learn how prospers the termined, if sufficient encouragement can be obscined, to save the first number of such a subjection. tained, to issue the first number of such a publication, to be called the NORTH CAROLINA TEMPERANCE UMON, on the first of January next.

The leading object of the Union will be, the dissemination of Temperance principles. We shall en-

inst it. While, lowever, the promotion of Temperance will

by particular attention to the interest of Agriculture.

In carrying out this object, the Committee look with
confidence to the friends of Temperance, particularly
in North Carolina, for aid and support. A new impulse has been given to the cause in this State. Were
the confidence of the cause of the confidence of t could tell a tale of what passing under our own eyes, which would rill of joy through every benevolent heart. send a thrill of joy through every benevolent heart. The referentian of the inchring heavy benevolent heart. The referentian heavy benevolent heart. The referentian heart is appeared to the paper from various portions of the country, will form a compendium of useful instruction invaluable to the artisan and planter.

In this Department of General Intelligence, the subscribers believe the Cutcona will take a stand which will not be surpassed by any Journal of the union. As one of the subscribers will make it his constant business to visit every section of our country; and through means of an extensive acquaintance altered section of the paper have the constant business to visit every section of our country; and through means of an extensive acquaintance altered section of the subscribers will make it his constant business to visit every section of our country; and through means of an extensive acquaintance altered section of the color of the color of the color of the color of the subscribers will make it his constant business to visit every section of our country; and through means of an extensive acquaintance altered section of the color of

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the N.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the N.
C. Temperane Society, the following resolution was adopted: Whereas, a ranagements have been made to commence the publication of a Temperance Journal in the City of Balegh, on the first week of January next, provided exertnessays Subscribers can be obtained.

Resolved, "hat it be most carnestly recommended to each of the Chierro of the Iate State Temperance Society, and to the mentions of the late State Convention, and to any was one friendly to the cause, immediately after the receipt of this resolution, to become responsible for from 10 to 53 Subscribers, so that the publication may commence at the time contemplated.

A lattle folly now and then, Is relished by the wisest men, Is rel

TERMS.

The North Carolina Temperance Union will be pub-The North Carolina Temperance Union will be published weets on a medium sheet, (say 26 by 18 menes, at One Dollar ind Fifty Cents per annum, payable 18 ADVANCE. Letters containing Subscribers manes and remittance, must be directed, postpaid or free, to the Treasurept the Secrety, James Brown, Raleigh, North Carling.

North Carling.

All the netspapers in the State are respectfully re-mested to give this Prespectus one or two insertions.

IMPORTANT WORK! IN THE COURSE OF PUBLICATION.

A DICTIONARY OF Arts, Manufactures and Mines,

By ANDREW URE, M. D., F. R. S. M. G. S. M. A. S. Lond., Mem. Acad. N. S. Philad., S. Ph. Soc. N. Germ. Hanov., Multi, Gc. Gc. Gc.

LLUSTRATED WITH ONE THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED AND FORTY-ONE ENGRAVINGS.

HUNDRED AND FORTY-ONE ENGRAVINGS.

THIS is unquestionably the most popular work of the kind ever published, and a book most admirably adapted to the wates of all classes of the community. The following are the important objects which the learned author endeavors to accomplish:

1st. To instruct the Manufacturer, Metallurgist and Tradesman in the principle of their respective processes, so as to render them, in reality, the masters of their business; and, to emancipate them from a state of bondage to such as are too commonly governed by blind prejudice and a vicious routine.

2ndly. To afford Merchants, Brokers, Dryaslters, Drugigsts, and officers of the Revenue, characteristic descriptions of the commodities which pass through their hands.

3rdly. By exhibiting some of the finest developments of Chemistry and Physics, to lay open an excellent practical school to Students of these kindred sciences.

4thly. To teach Capitalists, who may be desirous of placing their funds in some productive branch of industry, to select, judiciously, among plausible clamants.

5thly. To enable gentlemen of the Law to become well acquainted with the nature of those patent schemes, which are so apt to give rise to litigation.

6thly. To rende gentlemen of the Law to become well acquainted with the nature of those patent schemes, which are so apt to give rise to litigation.

6thly. To enable gentlemen of the Law to become well acquainted with the nature of those patent schemes, which are so apt to give rise to litigation.

6thly. To rende for the first part of the state of the surface of the state of

on Intellectual Cultivation, views of many of the no-blest achievments of Science, in effecting those grand transformations of matter to which Great Britain and the United States owe their permanent wealth, rank and power among the nations of the earth.

The latest statistics of every important object of Manufacture are given from the best, and issually from official authority at the end of each article.

The work will be printed from the 24 London Edi-tion, which sells for \$12 a copy. It will be put on good paper, in new brevier type, and will nake about 1400 Svo. pages. It will be issued in twenty-one semi-monthly numbers, in covers *** 20 cents each, payable on delivery.

on delivery.
To any person sending us five dollars at one

time in advance, we will forward the numbers by mail, post paid, as soon as they come from the press.

To suitable agents this affords a rare opportunity, as we can put the work to them on terms extre we can put the work to them on terms extremely favorable. In every manufacturing town, and every village throughout the United States and Canada sub-scribers may be obtained with the greatest facility. Address, post paid, D. Appleton & Co., 200 Broad-way, New York.

* To every editor who gives this advertisement entire 12 assertions, we will forward, to order, one copy of the whole work, provided the paper containing this notice be sent to the New York Watchman, N. York, March 11, 1842.

DICTIONARY OF ARTS, MANUFACTURES & MINES.

THE patrons of this work are respectfully informed, that the undersigned have purchased the entire stock and right of Mr. Sunderland, in this work, and will continue its publication every fortnight till com-pleted.—Editors will please notice the change in the advertisements. The terms will be adhered to in all pleted.—Editors win present will be adhered advertisements. The terms will be adhered advertisements.

Please address the subscribers respects as advertised.

Please address the subscribers of the subscr

THE CHICORA.

MESSENGER OF THE SOUTH. -----

NDER this title, the Subscribers propose publishing INDER this sitte, the subscribers propose publishing in the City of Charleston a Wheen, Y Paper, to be devoted to LITERATURE, SCIENCE, the ARTS, MECHANICS, AGRICULTURE, EDUCATION, and GENERAL INTELLIGENCE—in a word, to what year may impart instruction or afford amusement to reach class, profession or calling of our people. In politics and religion, The Chicara will occupy strictly negtral ground; we sufficient attention will be read to

A paper devoted to the purposes above stated, has The leading object of the Union will be, the dissemination of Temperance principles. We shall endeave to present in its pages, a full record of the progress of the Temperance cause in our own and in original articles in defence of its principles, and in reply to the various objections urged against it.

While, knowever, the promotion of Temperance will be called the Northern partness for the results of the promotion of Temperance will be called the Northern and Southern talent they have enlisted—that with the kindly feelings and inverse promotion of Temperance will be read patronage of the South, they have no fears for the results. been a desideratum at

applied with articles of rare and substantial merit, with reviews and critiques of all the new works of the with reviews and critiques or all the new works of the day, and with original tales, sketches, works of faction, longraphies and poetry from the pens of several of the most grited authors, both of the North and South.

The Scientific and Mechanical Department will be

which, together, with the Agricultural communication

friend of Tapperance, Morality, and good order, to add us promptly. As the object is to commence with the new year, along on the part of its friends may be fatal. Let every mividual then, who feels an interest in our success, and every Temperance Society, become responsible, atome for the number of copies, which they suppose canbe circulated in their vicinity, and forward their names immediately, for 10, 29, or 50 copies, as they may that the demand of their neighborhood may justify. In his way only, can we hope for success in our effort. and political character. Nor, since

is receipt of this resolution, to become responsible for om 10 to 51 Subscribers, so that the publication may assured men, or their against the contemplated men, or their against the southern community, and to establish a paper on the most approved, useful and popular plan, and hereby pledging themselves that no exertion shall be wanting on their part, not only most fully to redeem, and type I a special they realize t but even to exceed the promises they make, they re-spectfully solicit the patronage of the good people of South Carolina and her sister States.

R. S. DODGE, N. B. CARROLL.

THE WARKETS.			
AT SAL	SBURY, S	EPTEMBER 9.	1813
Roof, Baton, Brandy, (peach Do. (apple Batter, Becswax, Bagging, Bale Rope, Cotton, (clean) Corn.	2½ a 4 2½ a 3 30 a 35 25 a 10 a 12½ 18 a 25 10 a 12½ 7 a	Iron, Lard, Molasses, Nails,	81 a 8 5 a 6 371 a 4 6 a 7 15 a 18 4 a 4 12 0 a 10
Coffee,	00 a 4 50 25 a 80 75 a 90	Do (sack) 30 Steel, (blister) Do (cast Tallow, Whiskey,	10 a 25 a 30

AT CHERAW, S. C., AUGUST 10, 1849. 64 Floor, 5 a 7 Feathers, 124 a 15 Lard, (scarce) 22 a 25 Molasses, 20 a 25 Oats, 10 a 124 Rec. (100 lbs) 124 a 15 Sugar, 7 a \$* Salt, (sack) 50 a 624 Do (bushel) Beef, (scarce) Bacon, Butter, 5 00 a \$51 87 a 00

Beef,

Butter, Beeswax,

AT CAMDEN, S. C., AUGUST 21, 4 a 6 Cotton,
6 a 9 Corn,
15 a 15 Flour,
18 a 20 Eathers,
26 A 124 Molasses,
11 a 15 Oats,

PROSPECTUS

Congressional Globe and Appendix.

THESE works have now been published by us for ten consecutive sessions of Dongress. Dommencing with the session of 1832-3. They have had such wide circulation, and have been so universally approved and sought after by the public, that we deem it necessary only in this Prospectus to say that they will be continued at the next session of Congress, and to state, succinctly, their contents, the form in which they will be printed, and the prices for them.

The Congressional Globe is reade up of the deli-

sary only in this Prospectus to say that they will be continued at the next session of Congress, and to state, succincily, their contents, the form in which they will be printed, and the prices for them.

The Congressional Globe is made up of the daily proceedings of the two Houses of Congress. The specenes of the members are abridged, or condensed, to bring them into a reasonable, or readable length. All the resolutions offered, or motions made, are given at length, in the mover's own words; and they eas admays on all the important questions. It is printed with small type—brevier and nonparell—on a double roal sheet, in quarto form, each number containing 16 royal quarto pages. It is printed to fast as the business done in Congress lurinshes matter enough for a number-usually one number, but sonetimes two numbers, a week. We have invariably printed more numbers than there were weeks in a session. The approaching session of Congress, it is expected, will containe 7 months, if so, subscribers may expect between 30 and 40 numbers, which, together, will make between 500 and 600 royal quarto pages.

The Appendix is made up of the Parsiders's annual message, the reports of the principal officers of the Government that accompany it, and all the long speeches of members of Congress, written out or revised by themselves. It is printed on the same form as the Congressional Globe, and usually makes about the same number of pages. Hereofore, on account of the same number of pages. Hereofore, on account of the same number of pages. Hereofore, on account of the same number of pages. Hereofore, on account of the same number of pages. Hereofore, on account of the same number of pages. Hereofore, on account of the same number of pages. Hereofore, on account of the same number of pages. Hereofore, on account of the same number of pages, on history, has because, then, if there should be any amonguly in the spropase of the speeche as fast, as they shall be propased, and of course shall complete the work when a person can obtain a

sion, and sent to all subscribers for them.

We have on hand 3,000 or 4,000 surplus copies of the Congressional Globe and Appendix for the Extra Session, which make together near one thousand royal quarto pages. They give the fullest history of Congress that has ever been published. We now sell them for \$1 each; that is, \$1 for the Congressional Globe, and \$1 for the Appendix. We propose to let subscribers for the Congressional Globe and Appendix for the next session, have them for 50 cent each. They will be necessary to understand fully the proceedings of the next session. The important matters discussed at the last, will be brought up at the next session, in consequence of the universal diseasusfaction evinced in the late elections with the vast and novel system of policy which the powers have introduced, and which was forced through Congress without consuiting public opinion, or even allowing the foll discussion usual in regard to subjects of ordinary interest. The reports of the Congressional Globe and Appendix are not in the least degree a diceted by the party bins of the Editor. They are given precisely as written out by the Reporters and the members themselves. And the whole are subject to the revision and correction of the greakers, as they pass in review in our daily sheet, in case any misunderstanding or misrepresentation of their remarks should occur.

We make a daily analysis of the doings in Congress, e next session. The important me

We make a daily analysis of the doings in Congress We make a daily analysis of the doings in Congress, and give our opinions in a treely, but this is published only in the Daily, Semi-weekly, and Weekly Globes. The Daily Globe is \$10, the Semi-weekly Globe \$2 per annum, in advance. The Weekly Globe is printed in the same form as the Congressional Globe and Appendix, and a complete index made to it at the end of each year. each year. TERMS.

For the Congressional Globe and Appendix for the ast Extra Session, \$1. For the Congressional Globe for the next session, \$1 per copy.

For the Appendix for the next session, \$1 per copy. Six copies of either of the above works will be sent for \$5; twelve copies for \$10, and so on in proportion for a greater number.

Payments may be transmitted by mail, pastage paid, at our risk. By a rule of the Post Office Department, postmasters are permitted to frank letters containing money for subscriptions.

The notes of any bank, current where a subscriber resides, will be received by us at par. restacs, will be received by us at par.

To insure all the numbers, the subscriptions should be in Washington by the 15th December next, at farthest, though it is probable that we shall print enough surplus copies to fill every subscription that may be paid before the 1st day of January next.

No attention will be paid to any order unless the money accompanies it.

BLACK & RIVES.

Washington Circ. Outshee 25 1st 1.

Washington City, October 25, 1841.